Matnodist Episcopal Gnurch---

English Lutheran Church-Rev. West United Brothren in Christ - Bet. A Courch of God-hater W. P. Small, Pas-

St. Michael's Catholic Church-Rev. Cerman Lutheran (% John's) Church-

English Reformed (h Paul's) Church-Ber, Junian May, Paster, Services every other Santanian to Grock, A. M. Fast end of Manuscross street. Cerman Reformed Church-Rev. J. G. Runt, Pastor. Services at 10), s. m. and O'do a. p. m. Frayer meeting four-stay evenings. Eastens state Cross Street. Evangelical Church-Her. Win. White tington, Pastor. Services 10% a. m. and 7 o'cook, p. in. Frayer meeting Wednesday eventings. Sandusky street, cast of brain

## Benevolent.

Findlay Council, No. 50 R. & S. W. Findlay Ghapter, No. 58, R. A. M.

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## Mindlay Business Directory

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ProffNers at any office up store, Fr 21 hear Smill are out House, Finding, to day is 1860 if L. T. DIAN.

A CLORNEY AT LAW. office in the New Mank Stricting, West side Main Street, Now. Nov. 2044.

ANDERSON & PUNDLETON. A and promptly to an angle of busine

A. M. ASSESSMENT

CTOILET AT HAW 2 CHALLETION Agent, Office in Carria - Book, oppo-the Court those Species will below giv-a contection in lower and connect, Lemma

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in Groceres, Flour, Fish and a General
variety in the Grocery and Provision linetood prices paid for Salier, Etts, and Country Produce generally. East side of Main St.
first door morth of Golt Horse Block, Finding,

W HOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS in Flour, Salt, Fish, Wooden and Willow Ware dec., doc., Corner of Main and Sundusky Streets. W. L. DAVIS. J. W. DAVIS. M. L. DETWILER

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Physicians and Surgeons. HOMEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon office and Residence over Kimmer's Jew-ny Store, Main Street, Findlay, Ohio Feb. 5, 74 tf.

BALLARD & GALLOWAY, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

OFFICE In Ewing's Block, over Ruth rauff's Hirdware Store, West side of Main Street, Findiny, Ohio. August 16, 1872-tf WM. M. DETWILER, M. D., HOME PATHIC Physician and Surgeon (Main St.) Two Down North of Huber's Drug Store, Finding, Otio.

Office Hours-from 6 to 7% A. M., 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. 8 to 9p M. May 18 71-17 E, H, CHILCOTE, M. D., PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Having per manently becated at Vsn Buren, O, w.; attend promptly tonii projesedonal calls. to ficeon Main Street. Feb. 15, 71-4

Hardware Agricultural Implements

would call the attention of Farmers and Builders to their stock of

HARDWARE

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which have stood the test for years.

Johnston's Respers and Mowers, Moline Waking Cultivators, Bucyrus Plows,

war rauted to scour in all kirds of soil. We are thankful for the large paironage we have received and sek an examination of our goods before purchasing elsewhere, as we think we can give all parties the worth of their mones. No. 42 Main Street, one door North of HEAD-QU ARTERIS.

March 6, 1874-3m.

Main Street, FINDLAY, O. E. P. JONES, Pres. CHAS. E. NILES, Cash. FRANK L KARST, Teller. Authorized Capital, - \$100,000

Bank of Discount, Circulation, Deposit and Exchange. I STERFST past or Savings Deposits. Good imper bought. Profes on cities in Americant Europe or sale. P. Joses Isaac Davis, Chas. E. Niins, J. F. Burket and J. R. Wilson.

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HALLENTINE & POST. DEALERS IN FOREIGN and Domestic Goods, Ladies and Gentlemen's Fur-ing Goods, Yankee Notions, Millinery Go White Goods, Gloves and Hosiery, Statio

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Millinery Goods Laties' and Gent's Fars, Clothing, Car-pets, Hats, Caps, etc., Nos. 97 and 98 Main St., Findias, Ohio.

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Children Often Look Pale and

estimach, BECWIS VERMITUGE COMPITS ill destroy Worms without injury to the ild, being period by WHITE, and free from I coloring or other injurious ingredients

TO YOUNG MEN.

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A Lociure on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhua, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions Sexual Behility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilopsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Anias, &c.—By Robe Bill, CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awini consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicines, and without daugrous surgical aperations, bougies, instruments rings, or

Thirty Years' Mxperience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup is the

Why will Y. n Suffer ? House told To all persons suffering P NACEA Hotseholp Pana ce and Funity Liniment of all others the remed FAMILY

VOTICE TO OWNERS OF SAW MILLS. WANTED!

1000,000 Buss cood Handle Pieces. Make contracts early For particulars address FINDLAY STAVE & HAND E CO., Box 437, Findley, O.

Trees Grown at Home are th PURCHASE AT

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Capital. and Scentite to Depositors Authorized Capital - 209,000

SE WHEELER, Jr. DIRECTORS:

Savings Department!

Banking Department Will do all business pertaining to Banking such as buying and selling Government and all other Bonds,

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BANKING HOURS: bnea, or From S A. M. until 4 P. M. And from 7 to 8 Saturday Evenings.

Notions. Queensware. Stoneware, Plated ware,

Fancy Guerts, Window Papers, Looking Glasses, Wooden and Willew Wate, And a good assortment of

5.000.000 TOUGH SECOND GROWTH The highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.

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Sold by Droughts and Chemists, and dealers in occil-these of Twenty-Five Cents a Box j'y

A LECTURE INTEREST PAID ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS

NOTICE

## John Bickelhaupt & Son

Are now receiving at their

NEW BUILDING,

## SHERRY.

Cost per basket (in currency).....

BUTTER & EGGS.

Apr.11'72-14 col tf.

Temperance Reading.

TEMPE ANCE BATTLE HYMN. On the meaning a tops it gleans Let it their along our valleys.

Let it glitter on our stream-Till all our land awakens In its flush of golden beams Our God is marching on. ----- Giory, Glory Hallelujab,

Glory Glory Hallelujah, Glory Glory Hallelujah, Our God is marching on. With purpose strong and steady

We rise to snatch our kindred And the jubiles of freedom Our God is nearthing on

From morning's early watches We will never flag nor falter In the work we have begun,

Till the forts are all surrendered Our God is marching on. We wisid no carnal weapon, And we buri no fiery dart But with words of love and reason

We are sure to win the heart. And persuade the poor transgressor To prefer the better part, Our God is marching on. When dawns the hay of terror, And the awful trampet's sound Shall awaken up the sleepers

our startled souls be found, Our God is marching on. Our strength is in Jehovah, And our cause is in his care With Almighty arms to help us, We have faith to do and dare, While confiding in his promise

May no blood of fallen brothers

That the Lord will answer prayer, Our God is marching on. WEALTH IN WHISKEY

The Enormous Profits of the Retail Trade-How Fortunes are Made in Selling by the Single Glass. To properly appreciate the difficulties that the temperance crusaders will have to encounter, it is only necessary to consider the enormity of the profits on inoxicating beverages. Fortunes upon fortunes are made in the trade and be as easy to resist a combination all the existing railroad monopolies as sain a triumph over the liquor-dealers, if the contest were really a mere matter of money. The retail dealers make a larger percentage of profit than the wholesale dealers, but they do not control the trade, for the reason that they are not able to combine. Half of the saloons are really owned by distillers or brewers, and the nominal proprietors are in fact only agents. The principal drawbacks to the business are wastage in pouring and excess in rents. Saloonkeepers say that they are "oppressed by

landlords" who charge extra prices to ompensate for the disreputableness of the business: THE PROFITS OF A GALLON OF WHISKEY. The following calculations were made prominent dealers, both wholesale and retail: Whiskey, though sold in barrels, is paid for by the gallon. There are three general classes of customers-those who intend to sell a good quality of liquor at fifteen cents a glass; those who intend to sell a reasonably good quality at ten cents; and those who for the latter price make a practice of palming off the cheapest compound that can be made to resemble whiskey. The three kinds purchased will average in price \$4, \$2.50, and \$1.25 per gallon respectrhth of its quantity is added. Thus he saloon-keeper converts his gallon of thirty-two gills into thirty-six gills, average drink is about half a gill. Reckoning, then, seventy-two-drinks at fifteen given above, there remains a profit of

ents a drink, the gross receipts for a gallon are \$10.80. Subtracting the cost \$6.80, or 170 per cent, of the cost, This reentage is not so much a year, let it e remembered, but is made as often in the year as the stock can be turned. Men who buy whiskey at ten cents a glass will pour in about two-thirds of a gill with one-eighth addition of water. The profits will be found to be \$2.60, or 116 per cent. of the cost. The cheapest whiskey is watered at least one-fifth. and then adulterated with pepper and less innocent ingredients to restore its strength. This gives thirty-nine gills. Reckoning three-quarters of a gill as the average drink of the class which con-

mous profit, over the original cost of \$1.25 a gallon, of \$5.25, or 420 per cent. PROFITS OF THE KETAILERS. In a similar way the retail profits on other liquors were calculated with the following results:

sumes it, there will be found the enor-

Cost per gullon, for best This is about 15 per cent. If one-sixth of a gallon of water be added, the profit will be \$2.65, or 33 per cent. New England rum can be bought for \$1.25. The

average poor quality sold costs \$2. This at ten cents a drink, and reckoning fifty drinks to the galion, gives a profit of \$3, or about 150 per cent. About one-fifth water added to it brings the profit up to \$4, or 200 per cent. There is very little call for rum, as will be seen by the tables Cost per gallon for best, ...... This is 100 per cent, of the cost, be adulterated by the addition of onesixth, the return will be \$10.50 and the profit \$6, or 155 per cent. The profits of the poor quality may be estimated as Cost per gallon for best..... Fifty drinks at 10 cents This is about 66 per cent. It may be adulterated, however, by the addition of one-fifth of its quantity. This will

BRANDY. Cost per callen for best... This is 200 per cent, of the cost. The poorest brandy can be purchased at \$5 per gallon, but reekoning at the price of a fair average grade we may state as fol-Seventy drinks at 25 cents.

This is 150 per cent, of the cost. Of wines other than champagne sherry stands first on the list in point of quantity sold. Port is next in popularity. Sherry costs from \$2 to \$15 per gallon, About 100 per cent, is made on the better and 150 or 200 per cent, on the

...\$10.50

Twelve quarts at \$4..... ...\$20,00 This is 72 per cent, of the cost. A basket of pints costs on the average \$30,25 in currency, but the receipts from it are the same as from quarts.

"What do you do," was asked of a eyed. But now a Truckee Chinaman is eyed. But now a Truckee Chinaman is saloon-keeper, "with all this money you

"Pay rent and licenses and buy free

in the world that has so many incidental

expenses. The breakage is large, If there is a poor man sick, the saloon-

CHAMPAGNE,

chances in a raffle for his benefit. If he dies the saloon keeper must subscribe for his funeral expenses. We are bled in every way. I've been trying to get rich on these apparently evorbitant profits, as you would call them, for a good many years, but I haven't succeed ed. The vorst of it is we can't get rid of a great deal of expensive living."

The Findlay Teffersonian.

FINDLAY, OHIO, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1874.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. ON COMMON The proprietor of an ale-house on Church street was asked how many drinks could be sold from a hogshead of "Well," he said, "there ought to be

sixty-three gallons in a hogshead, but there is, in fact, only about fifty-seven. Come down cellar. The visitor followed into a large, dark vault that was filled with hogsheads some in tiers and others empty and piled

"Feel of that cask. Now of this one. The writer tipped the two empty casks pointed out, successively on their edges. One was a little larger and a great deal heavier than the other.
"That heavy one," said the saloonkeeper, "is an American hogshead. Notice the thickness of the staves. It will

over and above each other

hold only fifty-seven gallons. This smaller and lighter one is an imported English hogshead, and will hold sixty three callons. Now, it's a trick of the trade with American brewers to save cooperage by buying up these imported English hogsheads, but in order not to be obliged to sell sixty-three gallons in a hogshead, they take out one stave, and then rehead and rehoop it. So you see that we can't count on more than fifty seven gallons in a hogshead of American

"How many drinks will that give?" "There would be 456 pints in each nogshead, and taking three-quarters of pint as the average drink in places where they sell it at five cents a glass, there would result just 608 drinks." Cheap ale then may be reckoned as follows:

Cost per hogshead..... 608 glasses at 5 cents...... 30.40 This is a little over 100 per cent. Of the better ale only about half a pint ommonly fills the glasses used. Its profit may be calculated thus: Cost per hogshend..... 912 glasses at 10 cents...... 91.20

This is 356 per cent, of the cost. The price of stock ale is about \$25 a Using the same figures in other repects as in the last calculation, the profit is found to be \$66,20, or 265 per

cent, of the cost, COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CONSUMPTION. The following estimates of the proportionate amounts of the different liquors consumed were made by one of the most experienced of our wholesale dealers:

In this city—spirituous liquors: In the country—spirituous liquors: Fancy mixed drinks..... City and country-spirituous, malt, Brandy.....

There is said to have been a very de cided increase in the quantity of native as an improvement in their quality. It is claimed, however, that for climatic reasons, the quantity of stimulants used in this country must always be proportionately less than in Europe, and that statistics show the truth of the theory. It would thus appear that the natural limit of American grape culture will fall somewhere below that of Europe, though it is doubtful whether the American love of whiskey is a thing to be affected by

A WONDERFUL DREAMER. - Mr. John

climatic laws.

Alden, of Fairhaven, Mass., not the John who went back on the valiant and choleric Miles Standish, has wonderful dreams-a not strikingly singular fact to Standard vouches for the story of the fulfillment of those nocturnal visions, the affair begins to wear a slight air of mystery. The following are some of the nstances published in the above named journal: "Forty years ago, Mr. Alden's and the ship was lost, and nothing was heard from it for some time. But at length Mr. Alden dreamed that by the middle of June he would learn what end his brother had made, And, sure enough, on the 15th of June, his brother arrived at home safe and sound, having been wrecked on the Pelew Islands where the natives murdered some of h den had been moving a building in New Bedford, and was engaged with a number of men in building up the foundation under it, when one night he dreamed that a particular corner of the wall fell in, though not so suddenly but that he was enabled to shore the building up and prevent it from capsizing. next day everything happened just as he had dreamed. A few years later he was employed to move a house a short distance, about three miles south-west of Tremont, and in a dream, though h had never been to that place, he saw the house so distinctly that when he went there to do the job, he recognized it as soon as he came in sight of the place. A few days ago he had another singular instance of this wonderful dream power. He had been to East Bridgewater and lost a knit woolen scarf or comforter in the cars. A few nights afterward he dreamed that the searf was found by a brakeman, whom he saw so distinctly in his dream, that on another trip he recognized him in the cars, though he had not noticed him before. This brakeman was William Neil, on Conductor Bolle's train, and on Mr. Alden describing the scarf to him, he immediately produced

it and returned it to him. CHARLEY CROTHERS, of Greenfield, is one of the saloon keepers the Ohio women have been laboring with. He received them, day after day, with a welcome and looking happier at every vist. One day, an old patron broke out I say, Charley, ain't you gettin' most tired of this singin' and prayin' biznis?" "What! me gittin' tired? No sir!" responded Charley emphatically, "If I do when I'm in company with the angels, who don't do nothin' but sing and pray?"

CHINESE immigrants have shown themselves very useful as laborers, washermen, and some of them as doctors. The domains of law and journalism have studying Blackstone and the Nevada code, and intends shortly to hang out his sign as an attorney and counsellorlunches. There probably is no business at-law. He proposes to work cheap and will probably get a good deal of the business of his countrymen, who are conkeeper has to take a liberal number of with proscriptive laws and ordinances. to the station house.

THE WOMAN'S WAR.

Disgraceful Scenes in Cleveland.-The Ladies Mobbed and Insulted.-The Police Quell the Riot.

the disgraceful riot in that city, on the 20th inst: A fireman's wagon dashed down Pearl street, halted at the fourth precinct staion-house long enough to gather a load of police officers, turned, and dashed up Detroit street toward Pearl, one of the officers shouting to the others to

To explain the situation we will go back. A short after noon the crowd which was gathered about the corner of Pearl and Lorain streets, was greatly excited by the appearance of a dozen la-dies who gathered for prayer at a Methodist church, which is situated on Lorian street, opposite No. 6 engine house. The ladies had gathered simply for prayer, and with no intention of proseeding against the saloons, but the idea that such was their intention, had taken ession of the minds of the mob, and they were thereby inflamed to a degree which aroused in them spirits which made them no longer men, but demons. There were at least a thousand of them at that point, and the uproar was awful. The crowd surged up to the church, in which a dozen harmless, helpless ladie were gathered for prayer, and all manner of insult and verbal outrage was shouted and hurled at the unprotected women within. The wave of scum surged up against the outer walks and poured over the fence and reached the very door. The whole offense of the ladies was that they were praying; yet no more mercy was given to their feelings or rights than if they had been convicted

eriminals confined for some terrible offence against the laws. A number of the invaders, paying no attention to the sacredness of the place not arrest; and there is the broken-heartagainst which these attacks were made, rushed up the steps of the building and howled and cursed at the very door. Two police officers, Farrel and O'Malley (No. 20), who were present,

CLEARED THE STEPS and attempted to beat the crowd back, but in vain. The ladies were there, in their own church, at the mercy of a mob which the day before had given fair indications of what it was capable of doing. At one time the cry was sent up that the ladies were escaping by the back door. Hearing this, the rabble rushed around the church, poured over the fence and against the rear door, breaking the fastenings and almost pushing their way by force into the church The ladies were alarmed, and had good occasion to be. The two policemen who were present could do nothing. At any moment there was danger of a rush being made, and no one could foresee what would be the result, or

a time, the records of which would be a stain in the annals of any land-to Cleveland a lasting disgrace. In the crowd was a man who had with him a number of others, and who had come with the intention of seeing the women protected. That man was Mr. Ed. Russel, Councilman from the Elevin the movement, but does believe in seeing no harmless women injured or insulted on the street. He is a great, broad shouldered, heavy fisted man, and has a muscular reputation where he is known. which does a great deal in a time and a

erowd like that of yesterday. Mr. Russel did what he had come do. The women, some of whom were acquaintances, returned to the door. and one of them beekoned to him, sponding to the call he was requested

TO HELP THEM AWAY from the crowd which hooted and yelled around. Mr. Russel replied that h would do so, and was enabled by severe efforts to assist nine ladies from the place. The crowd fell back and offered doubtless aware that Mr. Russel was not

took several more of the ladies in charge

and started down Pearl street. The rabble followed them, deserting th empty church. The officers had all they could do to advance in safety. The rab ble, with insult of word and action, over and over again, a long line of them, each one attempting to get ahead, kept close on the heels of the officers, threatening fered until near Franklin street, a man named Cline picked up a brick or other men. It struck her in the back, inflict ing an injury the extent of which we were unable to learn. The police turned andO'Malley went for Kline and arrested him. The crowd howled and threatened. A brother of the prisoner, Nieho las Kline, attempted a rescue and struck O'Malley. Farrell, the other police officer, grasped the latter Kline, and told for the crowd. They turned their attention to the officers and the ladies slipped away and made for home in Officer Cordes came to the recue of his brother officers, and for the next five or ten minutes a regular fight officers, the former fighting for the re lease of the prisoners and the latter to

crowd being unarmed that they escaped at all. The assailants rushed upon and beat them, but they neverflinched, still holding the prisoners, and determined to do so while strength remained. At last the danger to life and limb grew so great that officer Farrel, who had one hand upon his man, DREW HIS REVOLVER. determined that if it came to the point some one would be hurt. At that mo-Burlison, of the Fifth Precinct, who was near, dressed in citizen's clothes, and took Farrel's revolver, thus allowing

him to better hold his game, turned to

the crowd, and, with revolver cocked

The lives of the officers were in day

ger, and it was only on account of the

hold them.

presented it with a clear, ringing voice THREATENED TO SHOOT the first man who laid his hand upor the prisoners or on the officers. that instinctive feeling by which the mass in such moments recognized that to do his duty, the crowd halted, held at bay for the present. At that moment which had been rattling up in the fire man's wagon came up and rushed to the rescue of the four officers, who could not have held out much longer

The fight for a few moments became Revolvers were drawn by the officers and by parties in the crowd. One man pulled a revolver and pointed it at the officers and a bystander knocked it in the air. The fight was short and hot git tired of the little singin' and prayin' and ended in the officers finally clearing they do in my saloon here, what will I a space and holding the attacking crowd in one place. The first prisone who was arrested went on with little trouble. The second one resisted and he was hurried with little ceremony into the fire wagon, the fireman assisting and standing shoulder to shoulder with the police. While being placed in the wagon some one threw a couple of bricks at the wagon, and the high spirited horse, taking fright, ran away. The wagon was broken, throwing Kline to the

ground, and CUTTING HIM FEARPULLY about the the head, and severely injuring one foot. He was picked up by the officers, placed in a small one-horse wagtinually, though unwillingly, in conflict on which had halted near and hurried

TOUCH NOT-TASTE NOT-HANDLE

Wine is mocker, and strong drink is raging. Who hath woe? who hath sorow; who hath contentions; who hath saliding: who hath wounds without a ause, who hath redness of eyes? They We take from the Cleveland Leader of March 21st, the following account of that tarry long at the wine."

How often do men meet in good humor, then drink to excess, talk sense, fancy themselves insulted, take fire within, rave, threaten, and then come to blows! A long time ago, Seneca spoke of those who "let in a thief at the mouth to steal away the brains." such a case, the stupidity of a brute is often united with the fury of a demoniac. Nav. the man among the tombs was comparatively harmless; he only injured bimself. But how often does the drunk en revel end in the cry of murder! How often is the hand of the intoxicated man, lifted against his dearest friend, perhaps

"---In one rash hour, erform a deed that haunts him to the grave! Could I call around me, in one vast sembly, the young men of this nation, I would say: Hopes of my country, plessed be ye of the Lord, now in the dew of your youth. But look well to your footsteps; for vipers, and scorpions, and adders, surround your way. Look at the generation who have just preceded you. The morning of their life was cloudless, and it dawned as brightly as your own. But behold, now, the smitten, enfeebled, inflamed, debauched, idle poor, irreligious, and vicious, with haltng step, dragging onward to meet an early grave. Their bright prospects are clouded, and their sun is set, rise. No house of their own receives them, while from poorer to poorer tene ments they dos end, as improvidence dried up their resources. And, now, who are those that wait on their footsteps, with muffled faces and sable gar ments? That is a father, and that is a mother, whose gray hairs are coming with sorrow to the grave. That is a siter, weeping over evils which she can

the wife of his bosom,

ed wife; and these are the children iapless innocents!—for whom their father has provided no inheritance, save one of dishonor, and nakedness, and woe! And is this, beloved youth, the history of your course? In this scene of desolation, do you see the image of your future selves? Is this the poverty, the disease, which, as an armed man, shall take hold on you? and are your relatives and friends to succeed those who now move on, in this mournful process sion, weeping as they go? Yes, bright as your morning now opens, and high as your hopes beat, this is your noon, and your night, unless you shun those habits of intemperance which have thus early made theirs a day of clouds and of thick darkness. If you frequent places of evening resort for social drinking; if you set out with drinking, daily, a little,

which, as in a glass, you behold. "One of the greatest consolations af-forded to my mind by the success of the my child will not be a drunkard." was the language of a distinguished phi lanthropist, as he held a listening ass bly, chained by the voice of his elo quence. To this remark the heart of every parent assents; for that the gress of the temperance cause will be so great, at the period when the child which is now an infant, shall come upon the theater of life, as to render all of ardent spirits, as a drink, disreputable can scarcely be questioned. If any father or mother could lift

prudently, temperately; it is yourselves,

the vail of futurity, and read on the page of coming years, that the son now so loved, so idolized, perhaps, would become a bloated, polluted and polluting crea ture, reeling under the influence of ardent spirits, the remainder of life would be wretched. To such a parent, thi world would indeed be a vale of tears: and the silence and solitude of the tomb would be welcomed as the place where the weary might be at rest. The temperance reform does in fact lift the vail f years, and disclose to the parent of the present generation, their children and children's children freed from all the woes and curses of drunkenness, the smile of gratitude upon their counten-

ances, and the language of benediction upon their lips. "My child will not be a drunkard!" Cheering thought! How it swells the heart with emotions too big for utterance! What an animating prospect doe t open to the mind! Alms-houses, and jails, and penitentiaries, and state-prisons, will then stand only as so many monuments of the vices of an age gon by: and the evils consequent upon the use of ardent spirits shall exist only upon the historian's page, as so many records

WHY JACOB WEPT. Opinions of the British Press on Kissing. A lady friend has transmitted to u the following "Opinions of the Press upon the subject of the text which tells

of mankind.—Lyman Beecher.

you that Jacob kissed Rachel and lifted up his voice and wept : "If Rachel was a pretty girl, and kept her face clean, we can't see what Jacob had to cry about."—Daily Telegraph. "How do you know but that she slap ped his face for him?"—Ladies' Treasury. "Weeping is not unfrequently produced by extreme pleasure, joy, happi

ness; it might have been so in Jacob's

ease." -Hardwicke's Science Gossip.

"The cause of Jacob's weeping

the refusal of Rachel to allow him to

kiss her again."-Nonconformist. "It is our opinion that Jacob wept ecause he had not kissed Rachel before and he wept for the time he had lost." City Press. "The fellow wept because the girl did not kiss him."-Pall Mall Gazette.

"Jacob wept because Rachel told hin 'do it twice more,' and he was afraid madge, and other preachers of the sensa--Methodist Recorder tional order, are attempting to inaugur "Jacob cried because Rachel threaten ate the movements here that the wome of the West have made so successful. d to tell her mamma."—Sunday Gazette, But it cannot be made to work here "He wept because there was only one The rum interest is so strong-its devo Rachel to kiss."-Clerkenwell News. tees are so hardened and lawless, and "He wept for joy because it tasted so

Standard. "Our own opinion is, that Jacob wept because he found after all, 'it was not half what it was cracked up to be New Zealand Examin(h)er. "A mistake-not his eyes but hi mouth watered."-Ladies' Chronicle.

"He thought it was a fast colour, and

wept to see the paint come off."-Fine

"He remembered he was her uncle

"We reckon Jacob cried because

Rachel had been eating onions."-British

good."-Jewish Chronicle.

Art Gazette.

-Methodist News.

and recollected what the prayer book says."—Church Journal. "He was a fool and did not k what was good for him." - English Woman's Adviser "He knew there was a time to weep thad come, and he dare not put it off.

"He thought she might have a big "Because there was no time for another."-Express. "When he lifted up his voice he found t was heavy, and could not get it so high as he expected."—Musical Notes.

"He tried to impose on her feelings

because he wanted her to lend him five

shillings."—Baptist Guide. "A truce to all! Beneath the starry vault or golden sun is there aught in nature or in art equal to the rapture and intense deliciousness of the first kiss? I answer, verily, No! Jacob had never kissed a fair maiden before, and his first realization of 'crowding a life's deliciousness in these moments' over came him and he wept for joy."-Hornsey Hornet.

any city in Ireland, St. Patricks Day is, of course, one of the great days that are observed. This year it was especially immense. Despite the soakins rain, the procession was over five miles in length, and the decorations carried were superb. The Irish are a power in New York, and they are increasing every year, not only in numbers, but wealth and influence. When one of them gets up in the world he can command so many of the new-comers that it is no trouble for him to command position, and posi-No. 46. tion here means money. Indeed, all that men care for position is to make money out of it, and they do it. The leaders of the various rings are in a few cases Americans, but the majority are ien, and the lieutenants are al-

From Our Special Correspondent.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Stokes, and with him Jim Fisk.

his revolver, he jumped out of range, and

hotel. He is well treated, and does not

complain, but it is evident that the

city to the routine life he is compelled

to lead is telling upon him. He said to

Mr. Trask, of the firm in whose service

"You are as well off as you are," said

he is for the nonce, that he would like

your situation is preferable to mine

You work so many hours and get excel-lent food and comfortable clothing. The

change in fashions don't affect you, and

you have no cares on your mind; you work, eat and sleep. That is all I get for

nearly twice as many hours labor and a

HARD-WORKED MEN.

there are no men in the world who labor

so hard as the merchants of New York.

The life of the average merchant is not

as pleasant as that of the dray-horse, for

he has more physical labor, and the mental worry thrown in. With ex-

penses running into the thousands per

week, with an interest account of Brob

dignagian proportions, with his cap-ital scattered all over the United States,

and his solvency depending entirely on

the solvency and promptness of ten

thousand other men, some of whom are

four thousand miles away, the trouble

surrounding him is perpetual. He is compelled to be in his counting-room at

eight A. M., and from that on till night,

it is one perpetual strain. Every nerve

in him is strong to the utmost tension

for a mistake or a neglect in the smallest

matter may bring upon him ruin. They

not prevent or provide against.

and whose principal desire is to

"SOCIETY."

of people who have made money rapidly

in what they call "Society," that is to

say, to be recognized as people of fashior

to have a certain status among the up-

per-crust. The real aristocracy are com

pelled to recognize these new creations

to a certain extent, for the Almights

courts of the city the other day devel-

oped some of the ways by which the

hoddy aristocrats attain their notoriety

These papers give accounts of ladies

present at certain balls, and their toil

ettes for a consideration. They have

a regular scale of prices which the fash-

when it appeared, and he refused to pay.

him, and as he could prove contract he

it has killed Mr. and Mrs. X. Every

of contract. They don't care what peo

was right in his conjecture as to the

Speaking of fashion, and the sham

dinner or evening parties, and by her

grace, wit and beauty contribute to the

entertainment of the company. She

will do everything in the highest style of

art, but will expect a handsome compen-

TEMPERANCE.

what is more, the men of the city are so

fearfully taken up by their business, that

there can never be the swell created

necessary to carry forward such a work.

But the women of New York and Brook-

lyn are doing a splendid work, neverthe

the hand and helping them into a better

life, and by working in this way may

have actually reformed thousands, and

closed doggeries by cutting off their cus-

tom. The air is full of opposition to

rum, and it cannot be but that some good

A bely blazed all over with diamonds

at a Fifth avenue party last week. On

size of a dollar, made of diamonds. Her

hair was set thickly with diamonds.

brow. She had diamond earrings and a

diamond necklace. Upon the sides of

her chest were two circles of diamonds.

From them depended lines and curves of

which she wore a diamond girdle. On

her skirts in front were large peacocks,

wrought of lines of diamonds. There

were rosettes of diamonds on her slippers,

and diamonds large or small, all over

her dress and person, wherever they could be placed. This lady's grand-

father was a cartman, her father a pawn-

broker, and her husband-well, he lives

upon the father. But it don't matter.

and as he still follows his business and

is adding to his store, his daughter can

afford it. He is never present at these

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

As New York has more Irishmen than

parties though.

The old gentleman is worth his millions

liamonds reaching to her waist round

will come out of the movement.

. They are taking drinking men by

Fulton, the Baptist pulpit orator, Tal-

You see you can get anything in New

sation for her unique services.

ness?" I inquired.

dread proof."

Will not this expose ruin your busi

Dollar has a power anywhere in thi

naturely gray and nine-tentl

to change places with him.

million times more worry."

And speaking of

the philosophic merchant.

change from the life of excitement in the

gave the alarm to the attaches of the

Up at Sing-Sing—Stokes—Hard Worked Merchants—Society—Temperance—Ex-travagance—St. Patrick's Day and the Irish—Street Musicians. ways Irish. STREET MUSICIANS. About this time look out for street musicians. Your streets will be made vocal with the violin and harp, played NEW YORK, March 25, 1874. by little Italian boys and girls, who leave Your readers have mostly forgotten New York this month, and get back early in the fall. These children constisuch is life. The hero of to-day is fortute a class by themselves. They are all gotten to-morrow. Fisk lies in his bloody Italians, and are sold by their parents in grave at Brattleboro; Stokes is in Sing-Sing prison, but no one mentions them Italy to speculators, who are called Pasirones, who bring them to America now. I ran up to Sing-Sing the other and teach them to play, the Padrones day, and saw Stokes. He is employed paying the parents either a sum in gross in the prison as book-keeper for the great boot and shoe manufacturing house or a price per year. The little slaves are sent out, and required to bring home of Melius, Trask & Ripley, of this city, so much much money per day, the alterwho employ the labor of an immense native being an unmerciful beating. number of convicts. Stokes tenaciously which is religiously administered. A certain number of them are sent west clings to the account he gives as a wit ness in his own behalf during the trial. every spring, to work the country, and it is a singular fact that they send to the Padrones regularly all that they get except the merest possible He contends that his meeting with Fisk at the Grand Central Hotel was owing to accident, and not to any premeditated design to encounter his enemy and shoot living. They have a fear of the Padrone him, as the prosecution claimed. Stokes they regard him as a sort of a powerful says that when he caught sight of Fisk devil who can find them and reach them the latter was approaching him with speed. He added that he saw Fisk pull anywhere, and this feeling is cultivated, for it makes it safe to send them abroad. his pistol, and it was owing to the im-The skulking loafers who live on these children are the most cruel, dissolute, debauched set that New York has, A pulse of the moment-the instinct of self-preservation that he drew his own weapon and fired. After discharging law will be passed in the Legislature of

the State this winter to break up this trade in children. PIETRO. WILLAM H. SEWARD'S BULL.

A Bewildered Congregation Set Right by the Elucidation of a Parable. Mr. Seward was a sort of standing mediator of church difficulties in this county. Contending parties in those

disputes and troubles which destroy harmony and brotherly love in churches would often mutually seek his mediation, and such was their confidence in him that each party would accept his advice and settle apparently irreconcilable quarrels and difficulties. An amusing incident was once the result of an appeal to him in one of these church difficulties which had for some time threatened the destruction of a Presbyterian church in a neighboring town. At last it was decided to submit all these difficulties to Mr. Seward, and that his decision should be entirely con-

clusive. He consented to become the

umpire for the parties, gave them a pa-

tient hearing, and promised to send them his decision in writing. In due time he arrived at a decision, reduced it to wriing, and enclosed it in a letter to one of the leading members of the church. At this time Mr. Seward was the ownr of a farm in another part of the county, which was occupied by a temant, to whom he wrote at the time he was about to mail his decision in the case of the church. In directing the letters the one intended for the church was directed to his tenant, while the one intended for the tenant was sent to the church It was duly received by the proper officer, and the members of the congrega-

Mr. Seward, which was to heal all diffl of them die before their time. And the culties and dissensions. ninety-five end their business career with der, the Moderator, in appropriate lan-guage, explained the object of the meetnothing. It is twenty-five years of labor and trouble and worry, only to go out finally in a panic, which they had noth-"I hold in my hand," said he, "a paper which I am about to open, and read to this assembly, which is, I have no ing to do with, and which they could doubt, the olive branch that is to restore harmony and prosperity to this What is called "Society" in New York, is a queer thing. The great city is full church and congregation. It came from one who, though a lawyer, loves the Lord, and is a peacemaker." Then,

breaking open Mr. Seward's letter, he

"You will take particular care of that

read the following:

to have their wealth recognized, and old, dangerous black bull, who often attacks people when not aware of his presence, and sometimes plunges at them openly, and you must carefully see to the repair of the fences, that they are built high and strong, and also see that the water in the spring is always kept There was a mystery about this advice that greatly puzzled the whole asembly, who for a long time sat in profound silence. The Moderator stood

er, he recovered himself enough to say; "Bretheren, I-I-don't know exactly ionables pay. A mere modest mention costs \$10; a complimentary adjective or -that is to say, I-I can hardly see how this applies to our case. Suppose we beauty, adds a five dollar note to the have a season of prayer over it, and ask the Lord for instruction." bill; a minute description of a toilette Accordingly the congregation knelt, brings up the expense to \$35, and a full description, from the white slipper to while several of the leading members fervently addressed the Throne of Grace. the top dressing, costs from \$50 to \$75. At one ball a husband had agreed with When the people resumed their seats

like one bewildered. Presently, howev-

one of the reporters for a description of his wife, with which he was displeased ous members of the church arose. "Bretheren," said he, "nothing can exceed the wisdom of Mr. Seward's dethe reporter took his revenge by suing cision. I have no doubt the Lord directed him when he wrote it, for it is just what we need, and I know it will restor peace and harmony among us. Look at its great wisdom. The direction to "Not at all," was his reply, "it will keep the fences in repair is to admonish increase it, for it will show them all us to take good heed in the admission where they can get good accounts. But and government of the members of this church. We must see to it that only body knows to a dead certainty that those who are regenerated are admit-ted into our fold. The direction to they contracted for my effort to make her appear as she desired—and all their kind friends will know that everything keep the spring open and pure, means that we must not let our faith, our love that is done for her hereafter is a matter of God, and our love for each other get cold and clogged, and our daily walk ple think, for they are shoddy, but they and conversation corrupted, by the weak and beggarly elements of this world. And as the fellow's paper has been full of such work since, I rather think he And we must, in a particular manner, set a watchful guard over the devil-the old dangerous black bull, who often attacks us when we are not aware of his presence, and who, with his long horns, that seems to be a part of it, a lady ad vertises for employment as an "ornaplunges at us openly, and who has made mental guest." She offers to assist at

many savage plunge at this church in These remarks opened the eyes of all the people present, to the wisdom and nlightened piety of Mr. Seward's eision. It was ananimously resolved to abide by it, and pence, good will, and prosperity were restored to the church, brotherly love took the place of hatred, and piety increased. Nearly forty years have passed away since this remarkable decision was received by that church. Its organization has been continued down to the present time with uninter-

rupted prosperity.
What effect Mr. Seward's letter had

on his tenant has never been known.

A WINTER AT THE SWEDISH CAP-

The topic of the weather is forcing

tself upon us in a very disagreeable

way, writes a recent correspondent from Stockholm. We do not mind the cold very much, but we are horrifled by the prospect of a thaw. Snow and ice are old friends to us, which we know how to turn to good account by means of skates and sledges, but against the thaw we are helpless. As soon as the thermometer rises above freezing point the snow in the street melts down to a nass of floating mud, the natural bridges which the ice builds over our innumerable lakes and rivers can no onger be trusted, the air gets saturated with a chilly damp, and everybody catches cold. Unfortunately this winter seem to be but one protracted thaw. While we are reading about masses of snow in Italy and of severe cold in Vienna, we, who are living in the 59th degree of latitude, have only had one week's serious cold. The effect of this has been "A green yule makes a fat kirkyard" is a saying the truth of which has been nuch contested in England, but seems to hold good as far as Sweden is concerned. During the few cold days we have had the death rate went down, and there were very few cases of epidemic reported; but with the mild weather the small-pox has begun to rage again, and is still increasing. As it is now, it is scarcely possible to avoid meeting a funeral hearse when walking up the principal thoroughfares, and everywhere in the streets twigs of spruce fir are to be seen on the pavement, to indicate that there is somebody dead in the neighbor-